

# The Calumet News

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FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914.

## CANADA SAVES ITSELF A LOT OF TROUBLE.

"Mother" Jones has been refused admittance to Canada.  
At Seattle yesterday the female agitator was not permitted to board a Canadian Pacific steamer bound for Vancouver. Asked by a Canadian immigration official if she was an American citizen, she replied: "Yes, and proud of it."  
The inspector looked at her ticket and said, according to Mrs. Jones: "You're not going to Vancouver; you're going to Nanaimo to kick up a disturbance among the miners and you can't go."

The inspector would make no further explanation and she was obliged to step aside.  
Canada treats other agitators the same way. It is mighty careful who it admits. Last year the Canadian authorities refused to permit Joseph R. P. of organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, to cross the line into British Columbia.

The Canadian immigration officials have adopted the right policy. They are saving Canada a lot of trouble by keeping trouble makers out. Agitators are not tolerated. If any of them manage to slip in and start their nefarious work they are speedily deported as undesirable aliens. As a result Canada is remarkably free of creators of discontent.

If the United States could devise some equally effective means of keeping Red Socialists from other lands out of this country we would have little of the sort of labor trouble the copper country experienced last summer and with which Colorado is now afflicted. A great difficulty is that little or nothing is known of the antecedents of these undesirable when they step foot on our shores. Their real character is not revealed until after they are safely within the country and they begin poisoning the minds of workmen. Canada has the advantage of knowing the records of these people in the United States, and when any of them seek admission to the Dominion the Canadian immigration officials know just how to treat them.

A New York paper describes Elster as "as quiet as a sewing circle." If you ever saw a quiet sewing circle, you can appreciate the irony of this.

All aboard for Iron River.

## CAMPIONING AGAINST HIMSELF.

Congressman Richard Barthold of Missouri has started a vigorous campaign to persuade the voters of his constituency not to send him back to Congress. Says the Cleveland Plain Dealer: He has established headquarters and is sending out literature to prove that he does not desire reelection and cannot accept election.

Last December Mr. Barthold announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. His friends refused to take his announcement seriously. They have gone right ahead, in spite of Mr. Barthold's occasional protests, and are now ready to renominat him again for July. Rather than find himself in the uncomfortable position of having to accept an undesired honor or withdraw from a candidacy bestowed upon him by his constituents, Mr. Barthold now goes actively to work to campaign against himself. It is all right for the office to seek the man, but it should not seek a man who is definitely unwilling to serve.

Mr. Barthold has been in Congress

## Beware of the Fog

Fogs are among the many dangers of the sea and are probably the greatest.

Don't let a fog obscure your vision to the wisdom of getting in your winter's coal early.

LOOK THIS WAY. There's a beacon light that will keep you from getting into difficulty with old Winter.

Be sure when the time comes. It pays to be protected, whether yours is a ship in a fog or a house in Northern Michigan.

Remember you're the captain and its for your welfare and those depending on you.

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for eleven terms. He has made his personality felt. Perhaps his two greatest interests have been advocacy of world peace and opposition to the prohibition movement.

After twenty-two years of service a congressman is entitled to retire, if such be his desire. His constituents doubtless feel that his retirement will be a loss, but they should none the less respect his wishes. It should not be necessary to establish a bureau to persuade ex-servants of a man's inalienable right to private life.

President Wilson says the present business depression is "merely psychological." What does the man with no job but with a wife and four or five healthy and hungry children know about psychology?

## WAR'S COSTLY SEQUEL.

It would be well for those warlike souls who insist that it is the duty of the United States to intervene in Mexico to spend a few moments in counting the cost; not only in the immediate expenditure of blood and treasure, in loss of life and the diversion of thousands from channels of productive employment, but in the burden of pensions that must be borne for years to come, comments the Newark N. J. News.

In the forty-nine years that have elapsed since the close of the Civil war the nation has spent, and spent gladly and ungrudgingly, four and a quarter billion dollars on account of pensions growing out of that struggle. The Spanish-American war was not much of a war as wars go, but the annual pension list arising from it is now \$2,000,000 and is likely to become larger.

War with Mexico would mean a tremendously augmented pension roll, and as experience with Civil war pensions has proved, fifty years hence the people of the United States would still be paying millions of dollars every year on account of a conflict which would be as much ancient history to most of those then living as is the last Mexican war to men of the present day.

It is a tremendous burden to place upon posterity and can be justified only by unescapable necessity.

## WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Subscribers Are Invited to Contribute to this Column. A communication should be signed by the writer's own name, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Calumet, Mich., June 5, 1914.

Editor of News:—Please grant space to the publication of an explanation of the communication which appeared in your columns last evening, in which criticism was directed at the mail service provided and the condition of the Calumet post office. Permit me to state that the criticism was unjust and evidently based on a misunderstanding of the situation.

In the postoffice service as in other public business the greatest need of the greatest number of people is given first consideration and therefore in the arrangement of the mail exchanges between the Calumet and Laurium offices, the chief railway mail clerk, (not the postmaster who has entire charge of this matter has provided a service which meets important outgoing and incoming mail trains, the exchange between the two offices being so timed that it can be made at the same time as the regular transfer of mail matter from the Laurium postoffice to and from the depot, thus avoiding extra cost.

The first exchange of mail between the Calumet and Laurium offices is made by street car, leaving Calumet at 7:45 a. m. This includes all Laurium mail posted at the Calumet office up to 7:30 a. m. also that received on the Mackinac to Calumet express train and Calumet and Ontonagon train No. 5. Another mail from the Calumet office for Laurium is posted at 8:15 a. m. this including mail matter deposited in the Calumet postoffice prior to this time and that received on the Calumet-Channing train. Mail matter for Eagle Harbor and Keweenaw county is posted at 7:50 a. m. and leaves Calumet on the Keweenaw Central train at 8:15 o'clock, this mail matter including that deposited at the postoffice and that received on the Mackinac and Calumet express train No. 1 and the Calumet and Ontonagon train No. 5.

Neither of these mail services include the mail matter deposited in the mail boxes scattered throughout the town for the reason there is no time remaining after the carriers return to the postoffice to sort this mail before the Laurium and Eagle Harbor pouches are made up.

As the postal rules and regulations provide that the carriers cannot work in excess of eight hours daily, and these must be consecutive hours, or eight hours within ten hours, it would be poor policy to start the postman's collections so early in the morning that his eight hours would expire before his afternoon's delivery is completed. The hours of collection on this mail boxes are approximately the hour of collection. Collections are never made before that hour and occasionally do not come until a short time afterward.

They should not be as late as one and one half hours after the hour posted, and if the communication knows of any authentic instances where the collections have been made as late as that, he would confer a favor on the post-office officials by supplying information concerning the same to the postmaster.

The third mail exchange between the Calumet and Laurium offices is made at 12:45 p. m. and includes mail matter arriving on the Northwestern and St. Paul trains, that collected by carriers and deposited in the Calumet postoffice, also mail matter received during the morning from Hancock and

## Political Gossip

Gottlieb C. Liebrand of Gladwin, former prosecutor of Gladwin county, has been appointed by Secretary of State E. C. Martindale as corporation clerk in the secretary of state's office. He succeeds Leslie B. Clark, who was killed in a motor car accident last week. The corporation clerk's principal duty is to see that new companies comply with the laws of Michigan before being admitted to do business.

A Lansing dispatch says: The news from Chase S. Osborn in New York that he will enter the race for governor providing such action will unite the Republican and Progressive parties was received here with all sorts of varied surmises, and set the political pot about the state house boiling again.

In reality, it did not create any surprise among those who have been pushing the ex-governor's petitions, for while he has been quoted as "being a candidate," it has been known among his friends that when he arrived and looked over the political situation, things would take a different turn. Those Republican politicians who are opposing any mention of Osborn's name in connection with the governorship, are gathered in groups discussing the possible turn of events and to say they are scared would be placing it mildly.

Commenting on the decision of Lieutenant-Governor Ross not to run for the Republican nomination for governor, The Mining Journal says: "Mr. Ross' decision not to be a candidate for governor is well advised. He would have been merely another of the kind of candidates now in the field, men doubtless good enough in their respective ways, but men whose candidacies answer no popular demand, only the desire of the several individuals to annex to themselves and their coteries of followers the office and the perquisites thereof. They are seekers who if they waited for the call of the public would wait to their graves before they filled the office. Mr. Ross has been listening attentively, and he has heard no great call to serve. Therefore he is wise not to seek, on the outlook at present it appears very clear, indeed, that it would be a thing greatly to be regretted if the reappointment of the Republicans and Progressives advanced rapidly enough in Michigan to bring about the defeat of Governor Ferris."

The 267 members of Congress who voted Monday to exempt labor from prosecution under the law, were made the object of a scathing attack by Rep. Moore of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moore charged that in adopting the labor provision, the House yielded to bulldozing and tactics of terrorism employed by labor and had run like a flock of sheep from the issue involved.

Shaking his fist at the gallery, where sat Frank Morrison, and other labor leaders, Mr. Moore declared that he never could subscribe to the "legal classifications" sought by the unions or by any other body of citizens. He charged, in effect, that the House had submitted to the unions in a spirit of cowardice, and that all responsible would eventually be censured by the people.

Mr. Moore was angry because he had been twitted by Representative Muldock, Bull Moose of Kansas, and others for his absence from the House. He denied that there was any doubt as to where he stood on this proposition.

## INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

"Brown's an inquisitive chap. Coming home from the club last night, he climbed up a high gate post to see what the sign was at the top."

"What was it?"

"Wet paint."—Judge.

## SUCH IS LIFE.

When you have coin we'll shake your hand  
In any sort of weather;  
But when you're broke, you understand,  
We'll shake you altogether.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## GIDDY OSCAR.

"I spoke before the suffragettes."  
Said Oscar James De Leach,  
"And oh, I felt so girlish, for  
It was my maiden speech!"

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ladies' and Misses' colored coats, values up to \$12.00, Saturday and Monday only \$5.55. Vertin Bros. & Co. Cloth Dept.—Advertisement-5

South Africa yearly imports \$10,000 worth of playing cards from the United States.

Houghton which is addressed to Laurium.

For more than a year the Calumet postoffice has regularly pouched mail matter for Houghton on the 4 o'clock St. Paul train, including all matter mailed at the Calumet postoffice up to 2:30 o'clock.

The experiment of placing a basket or hamper for waste paper in the lobby of the postoffice has been tried disastrously. Invariably such basket or hamper has been broken or stolen within a few days and it has been impossible to detect the offender. Pens, blotters, etc., also are stolen within a few days.

## TO PERMIT WIFE TO BE WITNESS

### Congressman Mapes Gets Important Bill Through House

Washington, June 5.—It is not often in these days of Democratic supremacy that a Republican secures the enactment of legislation. Even important amendments without party affiliation are voted down with disheartening frequency if offered by a Republican or a Progressive.

Congressman Carl E. Mapes of Grand Rapids was unable to kick over this rule the other day. He secured an amendment to the bill to codify the United States statutes which will permit husbands and wives to testify for each other in criminal as well as civil actions in the Federal courts.

Mr. Mapes at the suggestion of Attorney Charles O. Smalley of Grand Rapids, had introduced a bill to provide for this change. When the measure for codifying the laws came up, however, he saw a better chance to get action by offering an amendment to that bill. In the Michigan state courts husbands and wives are competent to testify in behalf of each other in any action. The Federal courts, however, follow the common law rule in criminal cases and the wife or husband is not a competent witness for the other. Under the Mapes amendment which was accepted and passed by the Democrats the Federal courts will follow the laws of the state or territory in which they are held in the matter of competency of witness in civil or criminal actions.

## AS WE AMERICANS ARE SEEN.

London Spectator Cites Indifference to Clothes as Unselfish Trait.

London.—Under the title "American Men and American Women," the Spectator takes up the cudgels in defence of the former against the frequent remarks, recently revived by a French woman visitor to the United States, that Uncle Sam's sons compare unfavorably in looks and general appearance with Columbia's daughters. The Spectator says:

"If a Frenchwoman thinks that the visible disparity between the clothes of American men and those of American women betokens some moral or social inferiority in the men, resentment becomes almost an obligation on Englishmen, who know her misapprehension."

"The American man is superior to the American woman, and if his clothes he had he can well afford to carry a mere dead weight of this sort. The American man's indifference to clothes is proof of his unselfishness. His business in life is to make money to pay for those of his wife and daughters; his sons must generally shift for themselves."

"He identifies his womanfolk and puts himself to any pains so long as he believes, like the devotees who slash themselves with knives in the temple of their gods, that he is glorifying them. He is content to regard himself as a plain piece of machinery that turns out money, so long as he has the splendid gratification of knowing that his wife or daughter is on a lofty plateau, where ethereal beings breathe the rarefied atmosphere of culture."

After declaring that the American man does not care about his clothes, not being a mere male bird which requires the better plumage, the spectator continues:

"He is not a 'dude' and so buys a suit for \$15 or \$20—a suit that is turned out from standardized patterns more quickly even than a cheap motor car—and with a seam let out here and a hitch taken in there it does very well."

"It is this sort of economy which enables him to pay \$150 or \$200 for the new gowns for his wife or daughter without turning a hair."

"The American woman, after a tremendous burst of culture or amusement, frequently collapses into a state of stagnation at an age when she would not yet be reckoned old by English standards. The American man, on his side, having made up his mind to dispense with intellectual and sartorial honors, is remarkable, first, for his optimism, and, secondly, for his business versatility. His optimism and versatility are the only particular expressions of his courage. He is never down-hearted if his business has gone to pot for the time being, he tells himself that his wife will be wearing the best gowns in the city in a year's time, and, if he falls utterly and is sold up, he turns to another business with the energy of a boy and, perhaps, makes a second fortune quicker than he lost the first."

"He rides, hunts and plays games, when he can find the time, with the same zest and pluck. He need not bother about his clothes."

## HIS REVENGE.

Washington Star. Norman Hapgood was condemning in New York a certain type of politician.

"These fellows," he went on, "instead of fighting for the people they represent act very much like Jones."

"Jones sat in a barroom one Saturday night with a party of cronies when one of them, Billy Croft, was called away by his wife. Billy rose hurriedly, having his glass of beer on the table."

"A few minutes afterward Jones' little boy ran into the bar, crying: 'Father, mother's bin a-jawin' with Billy Croft's wife and Billy has hit mother on the nose.'"

"Jones jumped up, but then, on second thought, he resumed his seat and muttered, savagely: 'The coward! Hit mother on the nose, did he? Then I'll drink his beer.'"

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## THREE POEMS WHICH CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Boston, June 5.—Supplementing his "five-foot shelf of books," the reading of which, he said, would give anybody a liberal education, Dr. Charles F. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has selected three poems, which he says every child should know. They are "The Village Blacksmith," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; "Abou Ben Adhem," by Leish Hunt, and "To a Waterfall," by William Cullen Bryant. Dr. Eliot quotes this verse from "The Village Blacksmith":

He hears his daughter's voice  
Singing in the village choir,  
And it makes his heart rejoice:  
It sounds to him like her mother's voice

Singing in paradise.  
"Any child 8 or 10 years old," he adds, "will take that all in and will learn from it that the blacksmith had a daughter who could sing and that she sang sweetly in the village choir, and that the blacksmith had a wife whom he loved tenderly, and she was dead, and she sang with him and now was singing in a happy next world, in Paradise, and the blacksmith liked to go to church because he heard his daughter, who reminded him of her mother. All that is in that little verse, and it is a beautiful picture of some of the best parts of human experience."

"Take another poem very well known to us all, but seldom read, it seems to me for children—Leish Hunt's 'Abou Ben Adhem.' There is a poem that any child of 10 years will take in and it presents a series of delightful pictures and, at the end, comes a very compact statement of the whole Christian theory about character."

"Another invaluable poem for religious education is Bryant's 'Waterfall.' The whole Christian view of the providence of God is in the guiding of the bird through the pathless air and, just as he guides the bird, he will guide me. It is the simplest possible presentation to a child's mind of the loving, fatherhood of God."

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1781—Augusta, Ga., surrendered to the Americans after a siege of eleven days.

1829—Branch of the United States Mint established at St. Louis.

1864—Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States signed.

1865—Surrender of Galveston, the last seaport held by the Confederates.

1875—The Sultan of Zanzibar ratified a treaty with Great Britain abolishing the slave trade.

1876—The Supreme court of Canada held its first session.

1906—The British army under Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

1906—King Alfonso of Spain paid his first visit to England.



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